

**CONFIDENTIAL.]**

[No. 15 or 1893.—

## SELECTIONS

FROM THE

# VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES AND RÁJPUTÁNA,

Received up to 12th April 1893.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
<b>URDU.</b>						
<i>Monthly.</i>						
1	Vaishya Hitkári ...	Meerut	Mohan Lal	For Feb. & Mar. ...	12th April ...	...
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>						
2	Akhtar-i-Hind ...	Amroha (Moradabad).	Májid Hussain	5th April ...	7th	...
<i>Tri-monthly.</i>						
3	Akhbár-i-Imámia	Lucknow	Abid Ali	24th Mar. ...	6th	...
4	Mufid-i-Km ...	Agra	Qádir Ali	1st April ...	,"	100 "
<i>Weekly.</i>						
5	Agra Punch	Do.	Ahíd-ul-dín Beg	8th	" ...	210 "
6	Akhbár-i-Álam ...	Meerut	Mugarrab Hussain Khán.	4th	" ...	65 "
7	Akhbár-i-Islám ...	Agra	Islam Company	8th	" ...	...
8	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur	Muhammad Sá'íd	5th	" ...	625 "
9	Anis-i-Hind ...	Meerut	H. M. Chandru Vaishya.	8th	" ...	590 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt,	Circulation.
<b>URDU—(continued).</b>						
<i>Weekly</i> —(continued).						
10	Anjuman-i-Hind	... Lucknow	Bishun Lal	1st & 8th April ...	6th & 12th April ...	158 copies
11	Azad...	... Ditto	Ahmad Ali	7th " "	8th " "	250 "
12	Colonel...	... Moradabad	Banwari Lal	1st & 8th " "	7th & 12th " "	500 "
13	Dabda-i-Sikandari	... Rámpur	Muhammad Husain	10th " "	12th " "	446 "
14	Fitnah	... Gorakhpur	Nizam Ahmad	8th " "	" " "	500 "
15	Hindustani	... Lucknow	Gangá Prasád Varmá	5th " "	7th " "	300 "
16	Matha-i-Ndr	... Cawnpore	Gauri Shankar	8th " "	11th " "	44 "
17	Mihr-i-Nimroz	... Bijnor	Karim-ullah	7th " "	10th " "	400 "
18	Naiyár-i-Ázam	... Moradabad	Amjad Ali	3rd " "	" " "	250 "
19	Najm-ul-Akhbár	... Etawah	Rúh-ullah Khán	10th " "	12th " "	223 "
20	Nasim-i-Agra	... Agra	Jamna Dás Biswas	7th " "	10th " "	450 "
21	Násir-i-Hind	... Do.	Muhammad Ali	8th " "	11th " "	40 "
22	Núr-ul-Anwár	... Cawnpore	Abdul Hamid	1st & 8th " "	7th & 11th " "	196 "
23	Oudh Punch	... Lucknow	Sajjád Husain	6th " "	9th " "	450 "
24	Police News	... Meerut	Habib Ahmad	1st " "	" " "	220 "
25	Rahbar	... Moradabad	Partáy Krishn	8th " "	12th " "	350 "
26	Riáz-ul-Akhbár	... Gorakhpur	Nizam Ahmad	" " "	" " "	138 "
27	Sitára-i-Hind	... Moradabad	Banwari Lal	4th " "	9th " "	304 "
28	Tohfa-i-Hind	... Bijnor	Jairaj Singh	6th " "	11th " "	150 "
29	Tohfa-i-Qádiri	... Ballia	Abdul Qádir	9th " "	10th " "	150 "
30	Tútí-i-Hind	... Meerut	Sajjád Husain	8th " "	9th " "	150 "
<i>Daily.</i>						
31	Oudh Akhbár	... Lucknow	Sheo Prasád	6th to 12th " "	6th to 12th " "	521 copies (including 87 copies taken by Government).
<b>URDU-ENGLISH.</b>						
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>						
32	Aligarh Institute Gazette	... Aligarh	Mumtáz-ul-din	4th & 7th " "	6th & 9th " "	464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government).
<b>HINDI.</b>						
<i>Monthly.</i>						
33	Bhatt Bhaskár	... Cawnpore	Shankar Dayál	For Mar. ...	8th " "	400 copies
34	Godharm Prakash	... Farukhabad	Mohan Lal	" " "	7th " "	
<i>Weekly.</i>						
35	Almora Akhbár	... Almora	Sadá Nand	3rd April ...	6th " "	116 "
36	Gosewak	... Benares	Jagat Narayan	6th " "	9th " "	
37	Khichri Samáchár	... Mirzapur	Madho Prasád	8th " "	11th " "	400 "
38	Nágri Nirad	... Ditto	Kashi Prasád	30th Mar. ...	7th " "	200 "
39	Prayág Samáchár	... Allahabad	Jagan Náth	30th Mar. & 6th April,	" " "	500 "
40	Sajan Kírti Sudhákar	... Udaipur	Ashyá Chálak Dán...	3rd April ...	" " "	100 "
<i>Daily.</i>						
41	Hindustán	... Kála kán kar (Partábgarh).	Devi Dayál Shukla...	5th to 11th " "	6th to 12th " "	470 "
<b>HINDI-URDU.</b>						
<i>Monthly.</i>						
42	Jain Hitaishi	... Moradabad	Panna Lal	For Feb. ...	8th " "	...
<i>Weekly.</i>						
43	Káshi Patrika	... Benares	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	7th April ...	9th " "	451 copies (including 345 copies taken by Government).
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>						
44	Jaipur Gazette	... Jaipur	Mahávir Prasád	5th & 8th " "	9th & 11th " "	100 "
<b>MARATHI.</b>						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
45	Subodh Sindhú	... Khandwa	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	5th " "	8th " "	320 "
<b>MARATHI-ENGLISH.</b>						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
46	Nyáya Sudhá	... Nágpur	Sadá Shiva Rám Chandra Patwardhan	3rd " "	6th " "	450 "

## I.—POLITICAL.

1. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 7th April, says that Dr. Abdul Rahim, Khán Bahádur, was engaged to accompany the Nawáb of Rámpur during his long voyage and paid Rs. 800 by the Council of Regency for his outfit. The Local Government made a good selection, but Captain J. Celvin is to blame for allowing the Nawáb to travel without a doctor.

*Azad.*  
April 7th, 1893.

## II.—ADMINISTRATION.

2. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 5th April, says that it may truly be observed of the rules framed by the Local Government regarding the reconstitution of the Local Legislative Council that a mountain laboured but that a mouse is brought forth. The public associations in these provinces ought to enter a strong protest against the rules. The whole scheme is a veritable farce. The principal municipalities have been divided into two groups, one group being composed of Lucknow, Fyzabad, Bareilly, Agra and Meerut municipalities, and the other of Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Gorakhpur and Jhánsi municipalities. Each group will elect one member for the Local Legislative Council, the mode of election being that all the municipalities forming a group will each nominate an elector and the five electors so nominated will elect a member of the Council. Thus each municipal board will supply only one elector, and all the boards above referred to except the Fyzabad board are under the thumb of the district officers, who will have no difficulty in getting themselves or their men on the boards nominated as electors; and such electors will evidently elect members recommended to them by the authorities. Hitherto the members of the Council were appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor himself, but under the new system the members will be the Collectors' men! The scheme is really the work of Sir Auckland Colvin, for which Sir Charles Crosthwaite cannot be held responsible. However, the present Lieutenant-Governor should have improved the scheme before accepting it. If the system of election prescribed for the members of the Council is not improved, no good will accrue to the inhabitants of these provinces from the reform of the Council, and the new privilege granted to the people will go for nothing. The Bengal Government has shown greater liberality in the matter, the system adopted by it being much better than that of these provinces. In Bengal there will be 45 electors for a group of municipalities, while the number of such electors here will be only five. According to the Bengal system the Lucknow Municipal Board would be entitled to nominate 15 electors; but the rules framed by the Local Government give only one vote to each board. The public associations should agitate for the improvement of the system on the Bengal principle.

*HINDUSTÁNI.*  
April 5th, 1893.

Rules regarding the constitution of the Legislative Council in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

3. The *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 8th April, says that the Local Government has exhibited laudable promptitude in carrying out the necessary sanitary reforms recommended by the Hardwár committee. Sir Charles Crosthwaite

*Rahbar.*  
April 8th, 1893.

has himself gone up to Hardwár to inspect the new works constructed. Government has appealed to well-to-do Hindus to contribute towards the expenses of those works, offering to pay a portion of the cost. Lála Suraj Mal of Calcutta has offered a donation of Rs. 2,000, but it is to be regretted that no other Hindus have yet come forward. They are only too ready to support schemes which are calculated to please influential officers, but are utterly backward in promoting a useful and religious project.

4. The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 11th April, gives an account of the opening of the Harkiperi and the Bhimgoda Kund at Hardwár by Sir Charles Crosthwaite, and observes that His Honor's speech had such an effect on the Bráhmans that they at once contributed a thousand

*OUDH AKHBÁR.*  
April 11th, 1893.

The same.

rupees.

TOHFA-I-HIND.  
April 6th, 1893.

**Withdrawal of the jury notification.**

5. The *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 6th April, congratulates the Bengalis on the withdrawal of the jury notification, and observes that natives ought to be thankful to Government for its readiness to grant them privileges to which they are entitled as its loyal subjects. Cases of serious crime which are triable by jury should not be allowed to be investigated by low-paid police officials, as the evidence collected by such officials must be very untrustworthy. Preliminary investigations ought to be made by competent and trustworthy police officials and the trials conducted before able and experienced Judges and educated, respectable and intelligent jurors.

HINDUSTÁNI.  
April 5th, 1893.

The same.

6. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 5th April, praises the Bengalis for their powerful and successful agitation in the matter of trial by jury, and says that the jury notification has destroyed Sir Charles Elliott's reputation. His Honor could not be expected to remain in Bengal after such

a signal defeat. He shortly goes on six months' leave, from which he is not likely to return. This is the first occasion on which an important notification issued by a Local Government has been set aside in accordance with the wishes of the people. Such a thing would have been simply out of the question had the Liberals not been in power in England.

HINDUSTÁNI.  
April 5th, 1893.

The same.

7. The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 5th April, states that the jury commission has clearly shown the necessity for the maintenance of trial by jury, and that the Bengal Government has consequently been obliged to withdraw its notification. Its defeat in this matter ought

to be a warning to other Local Governments and Administrations. Natives have made sufficient progress in English education to be able to appreciate the merits or demerits of Government measures and to carry on political agitation. A Governor should now think twice before he endeavours to deprive the people of a privilege which they have long enjoyed.

SUBODH SINDHU.  
April 5th, 1893.

The same.

8. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 5th April, expresses satisfaction that the jury commission did not prove a failure like other commissions. It recommended the withdrawal of the jury notification and suggested some alterations in the Criminal Procedure Code, to provide against

perverse verdicts being given by juries. The Secretary of State has approved the commission's report, the jury notification being withdrawn by Sir Charles Elliott. If the Lieutenant-Governor is annoyed at the interference of the Secretary of State, he will probably not return from his six months' leave, but will retire.

ALMORA AKHBÁR.  
April 3rd, 1893.

Grain exports.

9. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 3rd April, complains that the prices of food-grains are now ten times as high as they were formerly, and observes that there being no decrease in produce the scarcity can only be due to heavy exports, which ought to be checked in order to mitigate the distress prevailing among the poorer classes.

KHICHRI SAMÁCHÁR.  
April 8th, 1893.

Scarcity of grain.

10. The *Khichri Samáchár* (Mirzapur), of the 8th April, states that the scarcity of grain is chiefly due to the large exports and to the custom among cultivators of entering into agreements for the sale of standing crops even before the crops have ripened, and causes a heavy loss of life

every year. Government ought to check the exports and discourage the evil custom among peasants above referred to.

oudh Akhbár.  
April 12th, 1893.

Crops injured by unseasonable rain and hail.

11. The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 12th April, complains that crops have been almost entirely damaged by unseasonable rain and hail at many places, cultivators being reduced to destitution. They cannot possibly tide over their difficulties unless material help is rendered to them by Government. There is reason to fear that if relief is not promptly given to the

needy, tens of thousands of cultivators will abandon their holdings. Moreover, the export of wheat should be forbidden, otherwise prices, which are already abnormally high, will rise still further, increasing popular distress. Crops have also been injured in some native states, which should assist the cultivators who are in need of help.

HINDUSTÁN  
April 5th, 1893.

12. The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 5th April, says that it would appear that the Commissioner of Dacca quietly paid a visit to the district jail at the time of distribution of food to the convicts. Tasting the food, he found it to be of very inferior quality, and warned the jailor to supply better food in future. If other authorities followed his example and paid visits to jails without giving previous notice, the jail officials would soon mend their ways and refrain from ill-treating convicts in any way.

Visit of the Commissioner of Dacca to the district jail.

HINDUSTÁN.  
April 5th, 1893.

13. The *Khichri Samáchár* (Mirzapur), of the 8th April, states that on behalf of the Deputy Inspector of Schools a person has lately been making certain inquiries regarding the local societies and associations such as the Arya Samáj, the Kayasth Club, the Khattri Samáj, the Sanatan Dharm Sabha, the Temperance Association, &c., at Mirzapur. Moreover, it is rumoured that copies of notices circulated locally regarding the meetings of the associations are sent by the police to higher police officers with their confidential reports. The rumour, if true, shows that Government is desirous of keeping an eye on the proceedings of the associations. But the rumour appears to be unfounded, as the Desh Hitkarni Sabha, which is the most important local association, and several members of which gave evidence before the police committee, has never been required to supply any information about its own aims and objects.

KHICHRI SAMÁCHÁR.  
April 8th, 1893.

14. The *Nágri Nirad* (Mirzapur), of the 30th March, adverting to the extension of section 15 of the Arms Act to Mirzapur, observes that the measure has created widespread uneasiness among the people, and does not understand why Government has thought it necessary to disarm them. Cases of assault and grievous hurt have considerably fallen off, and few ruffians are now to be found in the town. The only result of the measure will be that respectable persons will be deprived of arms, but that bad characters will still continue to keep arms, though secretly.

NÁGRI NIRAD.  
March 30th, 1893.

Arms Act in Mirzapur.

15. The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 3rd April, complains that the licensed opium vendor at Moradabad, who ought to sell opium at five rupees' weight per rupee, supplies it at considerably higher rates, especially to those poor men who make very small purchases. The quantities supplied for one pice, two pice and other such small amounts are scarcely half of what they should be. As only one or two pice worth of opium is supplied at a time at the tahsildár's office, all men are obliged to obtain the drug from the licensed vendor. The Magistrate should inquire into the matter and remedy the evil.

NAIYAR-I-AZAM.  
April 3rd, 1893.

Sale of opium at Moradabad.

16. The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 7th April, says that Mr. Whish, Collector of Jaunpur, who has great sympathy with natives, has made some very reasonable suggestions. He recommends the extension of the *panchait* system, the modification of the present form of charity, which causes demoralization, the reduction of the Muhammadan marriage expenses, and the reform of the Muhammadan marriage customs. The last three proposals made by Mr. Whish relate to strictly social matters. The extension of the *panchait* system is a very useful proposal, which, if adopted, would save the people from the heavy cost of litigation. But manifestly such an important reform cannot be introduced without the assistance of the authorities. Strong representative associations should be established in every district for the purpose, and the district officers should lend them a helping hand.

AZÁD.  
April 7th, 1893.

Mr. Whish, Collector of Jaunpur, and the *panchait* system.

HINDUSTÁNI.  
April 5th, 1893.

Hon'ble J. Woodburn, and talúkdárs  
at the Lucknow railway station.

17. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 5th April, states that on the occasion of the Hon'ble J. Woodburn's return from Calcutta there was a crowd of talúkdárs at every station from Benares to Lucknow ready to receive him. Of course the gathering was a large one at Lucknow, each taluk-

dár being anxious to catch his eye first. After he had talked to all the gentlemen on the platform he inquired if a carriage were ready for him. One of the talúkdárs said that they were ready to carry him on their necks. They have really very strong necks which are so frequently at the disposal of all officers. Another taluk-dár told the Hon'ble J. Woodburn " You come like a shower of rain and will save us from perishing from drought." The talúkdárs of Oudh are at liberty to compare themselves with trees or other things as they like. But the Hon'ble J. J. D. LaTouche, the late Chief Secretary, might hardly have found such an expression of sentiments by a talukdár pleasant to himself. Yesterday he was praised very highly and to-day he is spoken of in uncomplimentary terms.

ANIS-I-HIND.  
April 8th, 1893.

Supply of tents to tahsildárs for camp  
use.

18. The *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th April, urges that a tent should be supplied by Government to each tahsildár for camp use, and that the expenses incurred on account of the carriage of the tent, &c., during his tour should be paid from the Government treasury. The tahsil-

dárs cannot afford to keep tents at their own expense. If they put up at the houses of landholders or cultivators, they must be lowered in the estimation of the people.

MATLA-I-NÍR.  
April 8th, 1893.

Dispute between an ear cleanser and  
the police at Cawnpore.

19. The *Matla-i-Nír* (Cawnpore), of the 8th April, referring to the dispute between the ear cleanser and the police at Cawnpore, observes that a constable has been sentenced to four and a head constable to three months' imprisonment by the Magistrate. The police gave a different version

of the story, accusing Babu Sidh Gopal of forcibly depriving a constable of his badge and bringing other charges, but their statement was found to be utterly untrustworthy.

HINDUSTÁNI.  
April 7th, 1893.

Commission of an indecent assault on  
a female passenger by Price, a railway  
guard, on the Rájputána-Málwa Railway.

20. The *Hindustán* (Kálakankar), of the 7th April, adverting to the case of Price, a railway guard, who committed an indecent assault on a woman who travelled on the Rájputána-Málwa line with her mother and children, observes that the accused has been committed to the Allahabad High Court for trial. Such unfortunate cases are

getting rather too frequent, and therefore it is necessary to make examples of one or two culprits in order to check the evil.

AKHBÁR-I-ÁLAM.  
April 4th, 1893.

Impression of carts into service on the  
occasion of the annual camp of exercise  
at Meerut.

time. He is of opinion that such arrangements should be made that cart drivers should voluntarily offer their services. All honour is due to Mr. White. If suitable rates were offered and the hire were paid from the very day that carts were placed at the disposal of the Commissariat Department, and not from the day that they were utilized, there is no doubt that the required number of carts would be easily forthcoming.

GODHARM PRAKÁSH.  
March 1893.

Killing of kine at Bajardiha, Benares  
district.

21. The *Akhbár-i-Álam* (Meerut), of the 4th April, praises Mr. White, the Magistrate of Meerut, for condemning the practice of impressing carts into service in connection with the annual camp of exercise at Meerut, especially at the breaking up of the camp, which takes place at harvest

among the Hindus of that and neighbouring villages. It is to be regretted that some officers sometimes recklessly pass orders which are calculated to bring the British rule into disrepute.

## III.—EDUCATION.

23. The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 3rd April, complains that the

Question paper in History set at the  
Matriculation Examination of the Allah-  
abad University.

question paper set in History at the late Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University was much stiffer than that set at the Intermediate Examination, and Expresses surprise and regret that the Examiners should set questions without due regard to the abilities

of the candidates. There should be moderators, who should carefully examine the questions, and change them, if necessary, before they are printed. The principal aim of an examiner in any book ought to be to find out if the boys have read the book with attention, mastering the important portions.

NAIYAR-I-AZAM.  
April 3rd, 1893.

24. The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 1st April, referring to the proposal

Establishment of a new Agricultural  
College.

regarding the establishment of an Agricultural College, observes that there is some difference of opinion as to the place where the College should be established; some men are in favour of Cawnpore, while

others consider Lucknow a more suitable place. The editor prefers Lucknow to Cawnpore, on the ground that Lucknow is one of the chief centres of education in these provinces, the College could be established in one of the nazul buildings, and suitable land for experimental farms is easily available inside the town.

ANJUMAN-I-HIND.  
April 1st, 1893.

## IV.—RAILWAY.

25. The *Akhtar-i-Hind* (Amroha), of the 5th April, referring to the proposal

Moradabad-Garmukhtesar Railway  
and Amroha.

regarding the construction of a branch line between Moradabad and Garmukhtesar in connection with the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, urges that the line

should pass through Amroha, and asks the inhabitants of the town to draw the attention of the authorities to the matter.

AKHTAR-I-HIND.  
April 5th, 1893.

## V.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

26. A religious pamphlet called the *Saif-i-Qáta*, i.e., the cutting sword, is

A book published by a Shia against  
the Sunnis with the *Akhbár-i-Imámia*,  
Lucknow.

being circulated in parts with the *Akhbár-i-Imámia*, a Shia paper published by Sayyid Ábid Ali at Wazirganj, Lucknow. The book is the work of Sayyid Ahmad Hasan, who gives answers to questions purporting to have been put by a Sunni. The author does not speak

of the first three Khalifas or successors of Muhammad in respectful terms, as is usual with the Shias, who do not recognise any Khalifas except Ali. In one place, at page 13, the author says that the difference between the three Khalifas and Ali is as great as between Pharaoh and God. Again, at page 27, the three Khalifas are accused of infidelity.

AKHBÁR-I-IMÁMIA.  
April 1893.

27. A correspondent of the *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 5th April, com-

Alleged objectionable passages in some  
vernacular books.

plains that the vernacular books mentioned below contain some obscene or defamatory words and

HINDUSTÁNI.  
April 5th, 1893.

expressions :—

Name of Book.	Page.	Line.
Tohfah-i-Awám, printed at the Ajáz-i-Muhammadi Press.	64 105	15 2 & 3
Tohfah-i-Asná Ashariys, printed at the Nawal Kishore Press.	3 13 34 39, &c.	1 23 14 5, &c.
Badr-ul-duja, published by Manvi Jahangir Khán and printed at the Gulshan-i-Ibn Press, Agra.	78 84 85	... ... ...
Mizan-i-Tib, printed at the Nawal Kishore Press	... 127	...

Name of Book.	Page.	Line.
Khutbát-i-Ahmadiya (Urdu), published by Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán, Bahádur.	191 364	8 18, &c.
Tohfah-i-Hasan, published by Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán,	25 26	... 23
Review, published by Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khán	75	3
Urdu translation of Muntakhib-ul-Tawarikh, published by Maulvi Ihtisham-ul-din Khán and printed at the Nawal Kishore Press.	474 515	7 to 18 12, 13 & 14

The writer is at a loss to understand why Government has taken no notice of the objectionable words and sentences in the books, copy of each of which must have been sent to Government by the printer according to rule. If the objectionable passages escaped notice at the time, action may now be taken by Government.

ALMORA AKBHÁR.  
April 3rd, 1893.

Management of the temples at Nand Prayag, Garhwál.

28. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 3rd April, on the authority of a correspondent, complains that Bankteshwar, a native of Madras, who was appointed Naib Rawal of the temples at Nand Prayag, Garhwál, by Colonel Erakine, the Commissioner, has made himself scarce. It would

appear that he was beaten by the men belonging to Joshimath for his interference with the Ashtbali ceremony at the Durga temple. He went to the Commissioner at Bhábar, taking Rs. 600 from Swami Janain Das on the way, and obtained eight days' leave from the Commissioner to pay a visit to Muttra. He then sent in his resignation, alleging that he was unable to carry on the administration. It is rumoured that he has secretly carried away fifty or sixty thousand rupees worth of jewellery belonging to the temples. But there is no doubt that he has misappropriated some money. Pandit Jaidat Joshi, Deputy Collector, has been ordered by the Commissioner to inquire into the matter and to make proposals for the future management of the temples.

HINDUSTÁN.  
April 5th, 1893.

Rumour regarding the need of a human sacrifice in connection with the water works, Lucknow.

29. The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 5th April, regrets to notice that the masses in this country are still steeped in ignorance and superstition. A very disquieting rumour, which appears to have originated in a *chandu* den, is rife among the ignorant classes, to the effect that a human sacrifice has to be made by the Engineer in connection with

NAGRI NIRAD.  
March 30th, 1893.

the water works at Lucknow. Women, considering the lives of their children in danger, are much frightened. Children may or may not be sacrificed, but a portion of the population of Lucknow is sure to be ruined by the additional taxation necessitated by water works.

Entry of Musalmáns into the Bindhyachal temple, Mirzapur.

30. The *Nágri Nirad* (Mirzapur), of the 30th March, complains that lately a Muhammadan constable accompanied by some other Musalmáns was found walking at the Bindhyachal temple, and asks the Magistrate to forbid the entry of Musalmáns into the temple.

ALLAHABAD:  
The 17th April 1893.

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